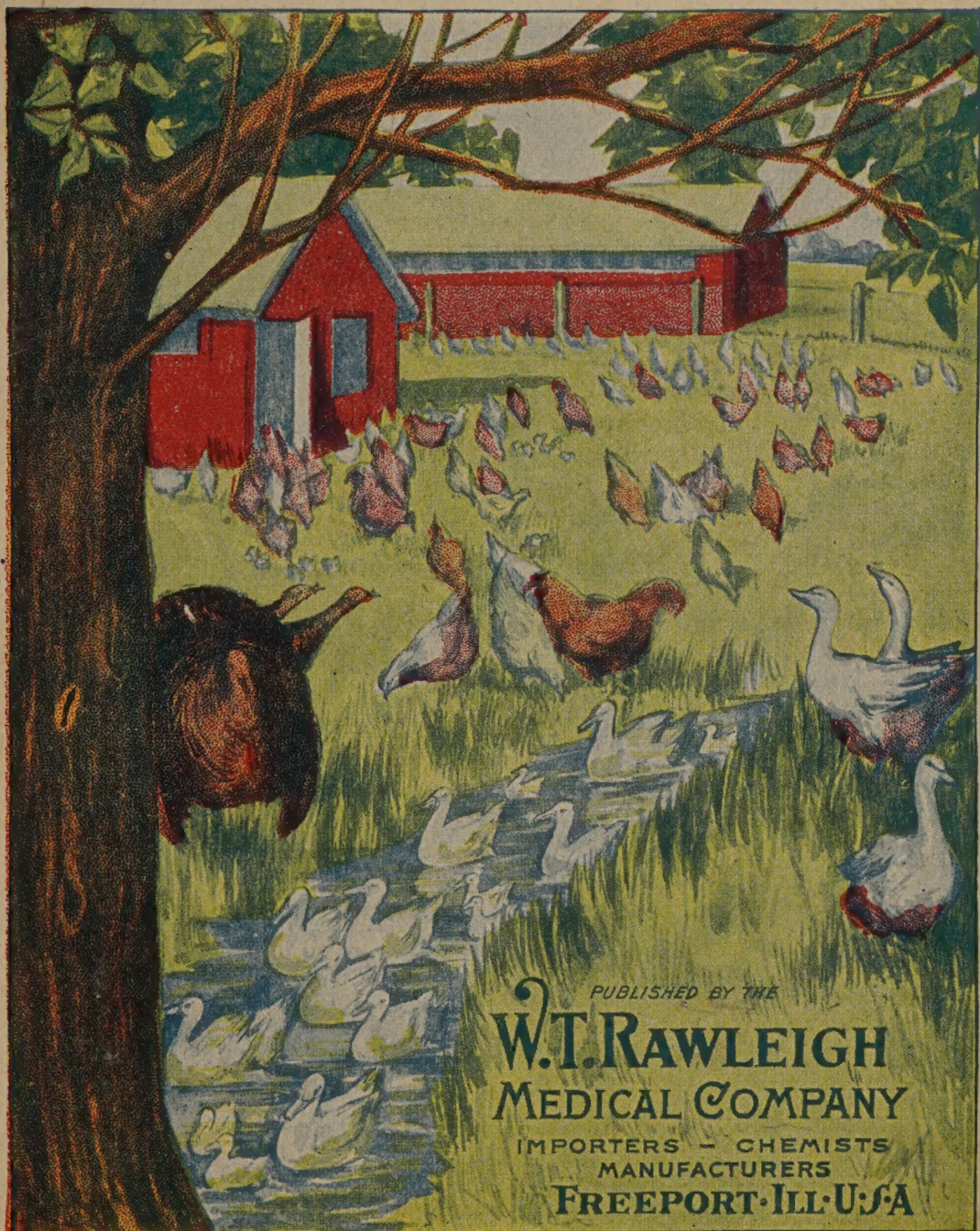


POULTRY



PUBLISHED BY THE
W.T. RAWLEIGH
MEDICAL COMPANY
IMPORTERS - CHEMISTS
MANUFACTURERS
FREEPORT · ILL · U.S.A

Don't Miss This Opportunity

TO MAKE MORE MONEY

By curing and preventing disease among your poultry, by saving the lives of fowls, by making young chickens grow faster, larger and stronger, by making your hens lay more eggs, especially during the winter, and by making all poultry more vigorous and more productive, Rawleigh's Poultry Powder makes more money for the poultry raiser. You cannot afford to miss this chance of adding to your profits.



How to Get More Eggs

Rawleigh's Poultry Powder is especially valuable for increasing the production of eggs during the winter when "eggs are money". It contains substances that are missing from ordinary foods—warming, stimulating, blood-purifying, health-producing substances that enable fowls, to resist the cold. There is no reason whatever why hens cease to lay eggs in winter than that they are allowed to go cold and hungry—not hungry for corn, small grains, or ground food perhaps, but for something to stimulate the egg-producing organs and for Albumen, Lime-Salts, Animal Matter, Protein, and other things which a hen's system requires. Part of these she is able to pick up for herself in summer, but she cannot do that in winter. At 25 cts to 35 cts per dozen, it does not take many eggs to pay for the small amount of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder necessary to make hens lay regularly.

Increases Growth and Size

Rawleigh's Poultry Powder is an appetizer and digester, a powerful tonic, and destroyer of disease germs. It keeps young poultry in perfect health, makes them active and vigorous, and supplies materials which aid them in rapidly developing, bone, flesh and muscle. Of course, they should be kept free of lice, and in dry, well-ventilated and disinfected quarters, but they must also have proper medicines as well as substances containing bone, ash, protein, fats, etc., if they are to thrive and grow fast enough to make large profits for you. These are the things Rawleigh's Poultry Powder supplies. It is slightly laxative, warming and stimulating. It increases the flow of gastric juices, prevents colic, and contains Phosphates, Salts of Lime, Albuminous Seeds, Ash, Protein, Fats and Other Elements necessary for the proper development of the chicken.

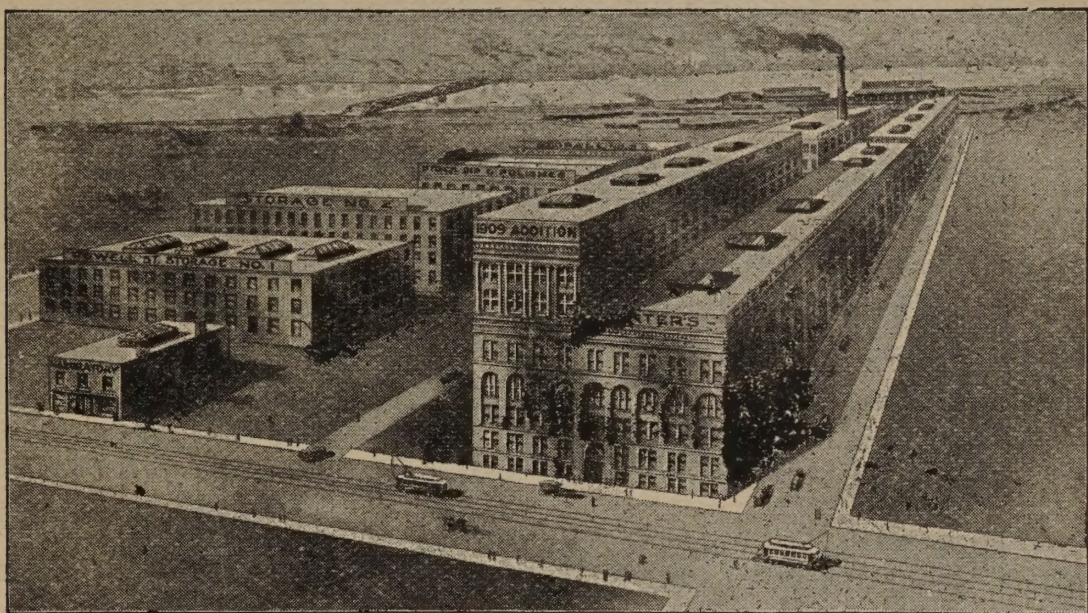
Prove Our Claims Yourself FREE

Get some of this Powder from the Rawleigh Man and test it. He will give you a chance to test it free. Ask our salesman in your county about the Powder and tell him you want to give it a test. Once you have used it, it will pay you so well you will never want to be without it again.

**Order of the Rawleigh Man if you have his address,
If not, write the Company direct.**

Ask the Rawleigh Man about Special Combination Offers on Page 32.

Main Offices, Laboratories And Power Plant ACRES OF FLOOR SPACE



THE HOME OF

Rawleigh's Proprietary Medicines, Extracts, Spices, Soaps, Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Stock and Poultry Preparations, Dip & Disinfectant, Etc.

The small building in the foreground to the left is where we started in 1895. Don't you think our growth is phenomenal?

Business extends all over the United States and into foreign countries.

Over 80 products nearly all made in our own factory largely from raw materials just as imported in carload lots from foreign fields.

Manufacturing plant one of the most modern and economical in the world.

We generate light, heat and power in our own private electric plant.

Latest improved drug mills, spice grinding mills and automatic mixing, packing, bottling and labeling machines.

Private printing plant one of the largest in the United States.

Originators of Rawleigh's "Pay-After-You-Are-Satisfied" Plan. It means economy, fair treatment, good service, best values and satisfaction or no sale.

Growth unequaled by any similar concern. Capital and Surplus over One Million Dollars.

The W. T. Rawleigh Medical Co.,

IMPORTERS - CHEMISTS - MANUFACTURERS

FREEPORT

- ILLINOIS

- U. S. A.

The Ingredients of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder

We are proud of the ingredients of this preparation. They are listed on each and every package and pail. We use them because it has been shown by actual, practical experience that they are the best that can be selected for preventing and curing poultry diseases, for making poultry strong and vigorous, for making them grow quickly and large, and because we have been unable to find anything superior for making hens lay.

The Medicinal Ingredients

**Digest of what the National Standard Dispensatory, one of the
Highest Authorities on Drugs and Medicines
Says of Them**

Capsicum.—Warms the stomach and intestines, increases the appetite, controls flatulency. One of the best remedies that can be employed for indigestion due to lack of tone. Recommended as a stimulant for high fevers.

Fenugreek.—An especially albuminous seed containing about 6% fixed oil. Soothing and very appetizing.

Asafoetida.—Resin obtained from the root of the *Ferula foetida* after four years old. Stimulant anti-spasmodic, efficient expectorant, frequently laxative, sedative. Valuable in treatment of spasms of stomach and bowels.

Copperas.—An astringent. Employed with advantage in gastro intestinal bleeding, gastric ulcers and catarrh of the stomach. Makes rich, red blood.

Ginger.—Warming, stimulating, carminative. Increases flow of saliva, relieves flatulency and stimulates indigestion.

Quassia.—A bitter tonic from the West Indies. Excites flow of gastric juices, increases appetite, and aids indigestion.

Sulphur.—Has a gentle alterative effect upon the skin and mucous membranes. Mild stimulant and gentle laxative. Destroys disease germs.

Carbo Ligni.—Porous body possessing property of absorbing gases. Is a dryer and oxydizes putrefactive organic matter. Purifies stomach and intestines and prevents growth of micro-organisms (disease germs) by depriving them of the moisture they require. Relieves pain in the stomach and aids cure of fermentative dyspepsia and catarrh.

Non-Medical Ingredients and their Value

Oyster Shell.—Rich in salts of lime. Utilized in the production of egg shells. Being gritty, it assists in the grinding and digestion of foods.

Ground Bone.—Rich in bone phosphate of lime. Aids in making good egg shells and building the bony structure.

Tankage.—Composed of meat scraps. Contains large percentage of protein and fats from which flesh and the yolks of eggs are produced.

Middlings.—Light in weight and finely ground. Makes the best distributing agent for powdered drugs.

Ask the Rawleigh Man about Special Combination Offers on Page 32.



A Paying Farm Industry

From "The Homestead," July 23, 1908.

"In his last annual report, our indefatigable Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, makes the assertion that the revenue from the flocks of poultry in this country amounts to the remarkable sum of **six hundred million dollars in a single year**. This puts poultry in the fifth rank of agricultural products, and so rapidly is the amount increasing from year to year that it seems safe to predict that in a short time it will rank still nearer the top.

"Since ninety-five per cent of the poultry products of the country are produced on the farm, on most of which it is *still a side issue*, it can readily be seen what would be the enormous increase, if the farmers regarded the poultry business as important as their sheep or cattle. One writer asserts that the farmer, as a rule, could keep four times the number of fowls he now keeps and still find market at ever-increasing prices for all the poultry and eggs that could be produced."

From "The Agricultural Epitomist," July 1908.

"Poultry pays or fails to pay according to the kind of management they receive. The worst type of shiftless poultry management is most often met with on the farm. It is surprising that the farmers do not take more kindly to rearing poultry on a business-like, up-to-date basis. If the residents of the agricultural districts of America could be brought to realize that it is within their power to develop little gold mines in their poultry yards, perhaps they might roll up their sleeves and get to work in a hurry.

"There is hardly a farm in the United States but what boasts of some kind of a poultry yard, but it is to be regretted that so large a percentage of them are makeshifts. Too many farmers raise poultry backward. Scrubs and runts of all colors, shapes and sizes are kept; ramshackle sheds prevail for housing the fowls; good nests are lacking, and the roosts are only pieces of rail; the floors are usually foul, unclean and unsanitary; vermin are given free scope with disastrous results; the water supply is neglected and the hens are compelled to "scratch" for about all the food they get."

"**No Likelihood of Overproduction.**—Regardless of the large number of fowls and eggs produced in this country, eastern buyers are compelled to send regularly each year to Canada in order to supply their demands, and western buyers have not been able to get enough

fowls and eggs of good quality. The population of this country is increasing at the rate of millions each year and, as long as the population increases, the demand for poultry and eggs will increase also.

Where Poultry Can be Raised Profitably

Since poultry can be handled in numbers ranging all the way from a half dozen fowls up to many thousands, and under the proper care are healthy and vigorous in almost any climate, it follows that they can be raised profitably almost anywhere. The dweller in town, the suburbanite and the farmer—all can handle fowls profitably under proper management and attention to details of housing, feeding, disinfection, etc.

Kinds of Poultry

Chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese—all are profitable when properly cared for. Of course each of these must be handled differently from the others. Turkeys must have considerable range, and ducks thrive better where there is pure running water. Some claim that chickens do better where they are given free range also, but it is true, nevertheless, that some of the most notable poultry successes have been made where the chickens were more or less confined. The squab industry is also coming into prominence of late years, and squabs too, are successfully and profitably raised, both in town and in the country. The chicken industry is by far the heaviest end of poultry raising, and this book applies more generally to them, though much that is said of chickens is equally true of turkeys, ducks and geese.

Different Breeds of Chickens

There are three principal classes of chickens viz: Egg Breeds, General Purpose Breeds, and Meat Breeds.

The principal varieties of the Egg Breeds, or the Non-Sitters, are Leghorns and Minorcas. These produce white-shelled eggs and large numbers of them.

The General Purpose Breeds are Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orphingtons, and Rhode Island Reds. They usually lay brown-shelled eggs and are good sitters. They are also fair-sized for table use and healthy and thrifty.

The Meat Breeds are Brahmas, Cochins, and Langshans. They are large and healthy, produce brown-shelled eggs and are fair sitters. They thrive better in close confinement than the non-sitters but are said to require more care to keep them free of disease.

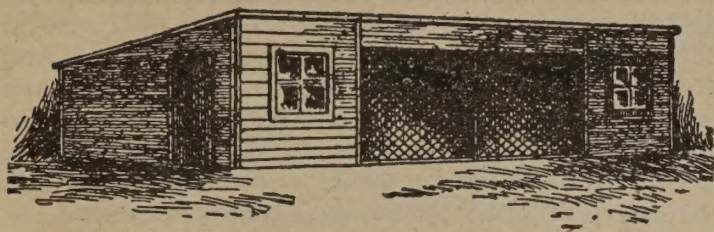
Color and Shape

No matter what breed of chickens may be raised, in selecting fowls for breeding, it is usually more desirable to obtain correct shape and size than it is to secure exact coloring. Of course, for exhibition purposes, color is important, but at the same time it is well to remember that "shape makes the breed and color the variety."

Housing Poultry

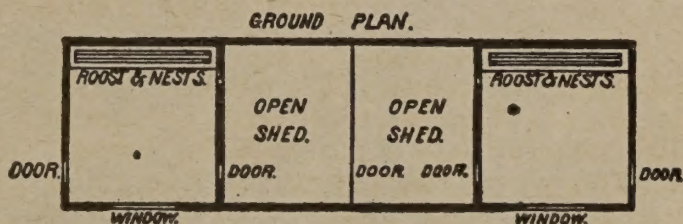
Poultry houses should be good but not necessarily expensive. In fact, if you are raising chickens for the money there is in it, the cheaper you can build your poultry house and have it good enough, the better. The poultry house should be on an elevation either natural

or artificial so that there will be drainage from it in all directions and dry porous soil such as sandy or gravel loam is preferable to clayish soil.



Sometimes there are already at hand old buildings that can be easily converted into poultry houses at very little cost and in such cases it is best to use them. If a new building is to be built, we

think that something in the way of a house with scratching sheds as illustrated above is about the cheapest and most satisfactory. This can be built singly without the scratching pen, or double as shown; or, if desired, instead of the covered scratching pen, yards may be fenced off either in the front or the rear of the building.

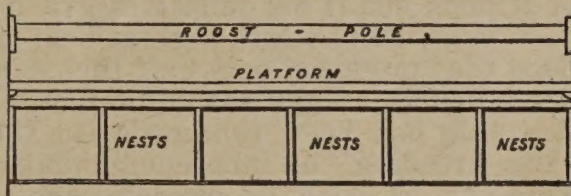
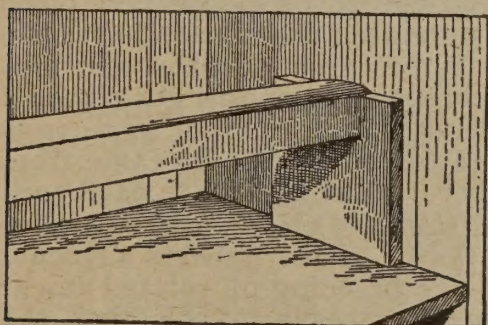


Size of Building

This is preferably governed by the number of fowls kept. Experts say all the way from 4 to 10 square feet for each grown fowl. It is evident, however, that the larger the number of birds kept, the smaller may be the number of square feet for each fowl, because as they move about, each fowl really has the use of the entire house. The writer believes that 5 to 6 square feet per fowl is about right, as a rule. The building should be high enough that one can walk about in it conveniently and should be well ventilated. Close all cracks and avoid draughts of air. They produce colds, catarrh, roup, etc.

Construction of Roosts

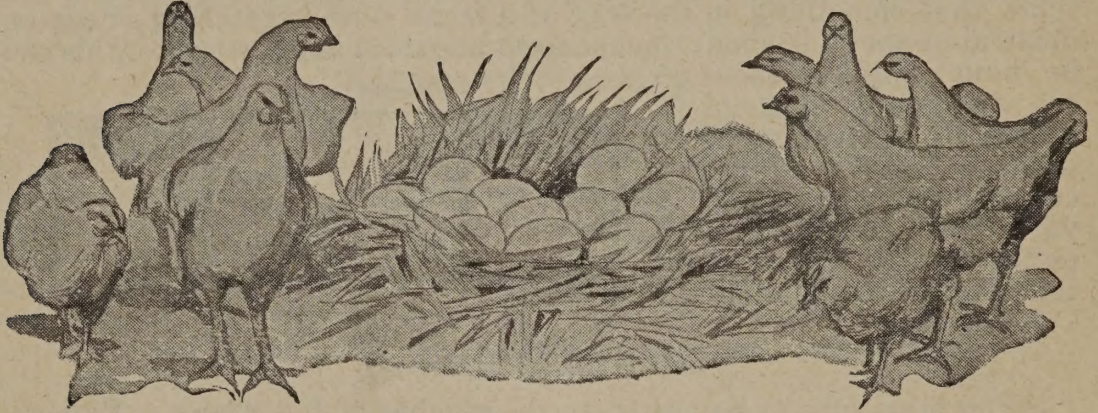
The roosts should be arranged all on a level, so that the fowls will not fight each other for the highest perch. They should be nearly flat or slightly rounding on top and should be two or three inches broad. A convenient form of arrangement is shown in the accompanying sectional



view. When the nests are set under the roosts, less space is taken up by them and the dropping board placed over the nests and under the roosts catches all the litter. Both the dropping board and the perches should be removable, so that they can be taken outside and cleaned in any desired way. There should be as few cracks as possible, that there may be fewer hiding places in which lice, mites, and nits may find refuge.

The Kind of Floor

Some use dirt floors, some cement floors, some wooden floors; and some cover them with litter, sand, etc., while others do not. Solid dirt floors, because of their dampness, are not the most desirable; and cement floors are cold and also more or less damp. Probably a board floor 8 or 10 inches above the earth with good ventilation under it so as to keep it dry and avoid opportunities for rats to lodge, and with a few inches of dry earth on top of it is the best. Some make double board floors with tarpaper between, but these are more expensive.



Early Layers

If eggs in large quantities are desired, it is a good plan to watch for those pullets that begin to lay earlier than others of the same age, and retain their eggs for hatching purposes after the pullet is a year or so old. In this way you can build up a strain of chickens that put in a good share of the year laying eggs. Of course, it is not well to hatch eggs from pullets that begin to lay too early, because such pullets will not attain large size, and their offspring are also apt to be dwarfed. *Select the pullet that grows to good size quickly and lays eggs steadily for a long period.*

Mating

Having hens that are suitable, it is well to introduce new blood by securing one or more roosters from unrelated flocks each year. In doing this, be sure that the cockerel comes from healthy and productive ancestry. The male, as far as breeding purposes goes, is half your flock and if his dams and grand-dams produced 200 or more eggs each year, he is worth a great deal more to you than if he came from hens that produced only half that number. 15 or 20 hens to each cock are a plenty. Eggs should be fertile within two or three weeks after the male has been running with the flock. Some experts advocate "line-breeding" or inbreeding; that is, the breeding of related stock. This can be done by experts who use great care in selecting the strongest, most vigorous and healthy individuals for breeding purposes. However, owing to the time and care required to do this, it is better for the average person to introduce new blood as advised above.

Incubation

While of course, the hen cannot be made to hatch at any and all times as the incubator can, she usually knows what is the proper

time for sitting, and when one is raising only a few fowls she probably pays better than an incubator. A hen cannot lay eggs every day in the year anyway, and the sitting and brooding periods serve as a rest or vacation for her. She will usually begin laying eggs a short time after and make up for lost time. Of course, if a hen becomes a chronic sitter, she is of little productive value and might as well be killed and used for food purposes. Naturally, if you happen to be raising Leghorns and other non-sitting breeds, an incubator is an essential part of your equipment.

Incubators.—There are many good incubators upon the market. Most any of the standard makes will prove satisfactory and with each of these the manufacturers send directions for managing the machine, selecting and testing the eggs, etc. Any person of average intelligence who is willing to give the little time and attention needed will be successful with such an incubator.

Brooders.—If chickens are hatched with an incubator, a brooder is necessary for them the first few weeks of their lives at least. It is well to begin heating the brooder two or three days before the chickens are to be put into it, in order to get it working right. There are many good makes of brooders on the market and directions for using them and for caring for the chicks are given by the manufacturers. One should follow closely the directions given by the manufacturers of whatever type he buys.

The Question of Food



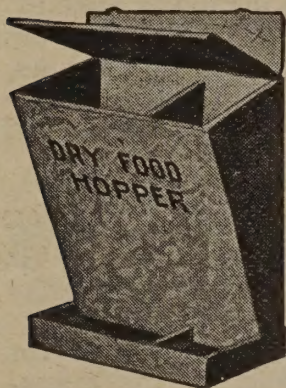
Proper Food for Little Chicks.—Whether chickens are to be raised naturally or artificially, it is best not to give them anything to eat during the first 24 to 36 hours after they are hatched. Before the chick leaves the shell, it consumes the yolk of the egg, which Nature has provided for that purpose. When you do begin to feed young chicks, feed them a little at a time and often—say 5 times a day. Bread crumbs slightly dampened with water or milk, cracker crumbs, hard-boiled eggs, etc., make good food. A little very fine sand and charcoal can well be mixed with such foods. Keep a constant supply of fresh water before the chickens and wash and scald the drinking vessels often. Be sure that these vessels are not so high the chicks cannot reach the water or so deep that they may drown in them.

A good feed for the first week is made by mixing 2 lbs. of corn meal, 1 lb. middlings, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ground meat, 1 heaping teaspoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder for each 80 to 100 chicks and just a *little*

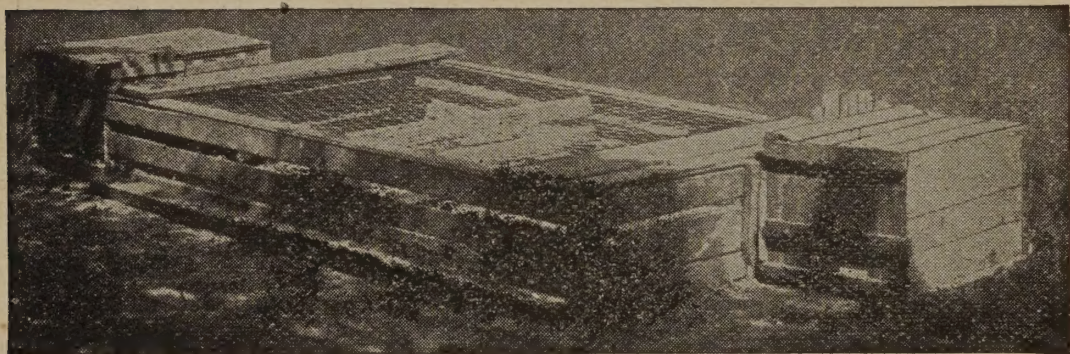
salt for seasoning. Moisten this with water and bake like bread. Crumble and feed every two hours.

After the chicks are a week or ten days old, a crumbly mash of ground oats, wheat, rye and corn makes an ideal feed. To this should be added 1 heaping teaspoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder for every 80 to 100 chicks. This mash should never be soft and sloppy but must be moistened only enough to make it crumbly.

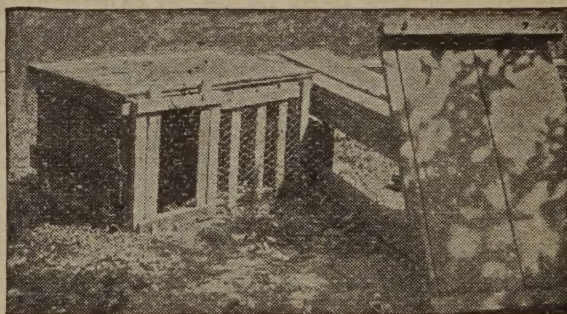
Chickens 6 to 8 Weeks Old can be allowed to run to self-feeding hoppers three times a day themselves. A mixed diet of wheat, rye, cracked oats and corn, sunflower seed, charcoal and a little sharp grit is very good. If they are allowed free range, they can pick up insects and worms, but if kept confined, meat scraps with considerable lean, crushed green bone, etc., should form a part of their ration. It is also well to give them once a day a mash of middlings, bran, corn meal, etc., to which has been added 1 heaping teaspoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder for each 40 to 50 chickens. Never have this mash soft and sloppy but be sure it is dry enough to crumble readily.



Brooding Coops and Yards



Whether the young chicks are cared for in a brooder or by the mother hen, it is wise to have them in enclosed cat- and hawk-proof runs. Where only a few chickens are raised, it is often more economical to hatch and brood with hens. The accompanying cuts are made from photographs. The little houses are cheaply built and are fastened to the runway with hooks and staples. The floors are board and, instead of being nailed to the boxes, are also held in place by hooks and staples. This arrangement makes it convenient to remove from and attach the coops to the yards and also to remove the bottoms for cleaning. You will note that there is a little sliding door which can be raised up and down so

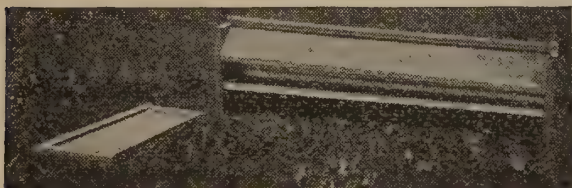


that the hen may be confined within the box or let into the yard, as desired. The fine mesh wire screen over a portion of the little house-
es serves to admit air and exclude rats when the chickens are inside at night and the door is closed.

It is convenient also to have a little door on one side of the yard just opposite the partition and large enough that vessels of water may be put into and taken out.

Feeding Troughs

These save feed and keep it clean. The feeding trough with a handle and sloping roof on it is for chickens six weeks or more old.



Chickens always seem to take perfect delight in perching upon anything of this kind, and the slanting roof causes the droppings to roll outside the trough instead of into it. The feeding boards are for very

small chickens, and the little strips about the sides are only about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch high.

Health and Vigor Necessary

The productivity of your fowls, both as to eggs and meat, depends upon the health and constitutional vigor of the breed you handle. A fowl that is suffering from disease or which comes from stock that has been weakened by disease and improper methods of feeding, housing, etc., cannot produce the best returns in eggs or young chickens. Although in some cases chicks from such fowls succeed in getting out of the shells, they usually die later or prove unsatisfactory. Chicks inherit disease and weakness from the parents and, therefore, it is highly important to select a healthy strain as early as possible and keep your flock in the best of health at all times.

Another favorite mixture for chicks about two months old is made of equal parts of middlings, corn meal, ground oats and cracked wheat to which has been added 1 heaping teaspoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder for each 40 or 50 chicks. This mixture is seasoned slightly, dampened and baked in a hot oven. When cold crumble and feed dry.

Add Rawleigh's Poultry Powder to the various diets at least once a day. The expense is small and the Powder will pay for itself many times by preventing disease, forcing rapid growth, and making strong, healthy, fine-looking birds. This Powder is a scientific combination of vegetable and mineral drugs, gums, and animal substances containing stimulants, tonics, carminatives, salts of lime, iron, ash, protein, etc. It is medicinally the strongest poultry preparation on the market.

Feeding Laying Hens.—Whether hens should be forced to their utmost laying capacity or not, especially during the winter, must be governed by the purposes of the feeder. If a large number of eggs is the only thing desired, then go ahead and force them all possible; but if it is desired to use the eggs for hatching purposes, give them good care but let them do just about as they please as to laying. If hens are forced too far beyond their natural laying capacity, chickens from their eggs lack constitutional vigor.

The Average Hen on the farm probably lays only 50 to 75 eggs per year. This seems small, yet tests have proven it true. Hens of good breed, however, lay 200 eggs and sometimes more per year. Get a good laying strain, and then

Give Proper Food.—If a hen is to lay eggs, she must have in her food those elements from which eggs are made. She must have albumen for the whites of the eggs, protein for the yolks and lime and magnesium for the shells. No single kind of ordinary food contains all these elements in sufficient quantity. A free range helps, as the hen can then pick up greater variety.



Fruits of Successful Management

A Crumbly Mash of ground oats, wheat, barley, and perhaps a little corn, to which has been added 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder for each 12 to 18 hens makes a good morning meal for layers. In the evening it is well to give them whole grain, such as wheat, oats, buckwheat or barley, and in the winter a little corn may be added to this meal advantageously. Corn is a heat producer and a fattener. If the hens are confined, ground bones, meat and vegetables are necessary, summer or winter. To make hens exercise hang vegetables a little above their heads and make them jump for them; also scatter small grain among the straw or other litter on the floor so they will have to scratch for it.

To Force Hens to Lay in Winter

Provide clean, warm, well-ventilated and roomy hen houses with windows to the south to admit an abundance of sunshine. Have a dry floor covered with straw, chaff or leaves, and a good-sized box filled with common road dust, to which has been added a can of Rawleigh's Louse and Insect Killer.

Don't Overfeed.—Hens should be hungry enough to eat at any time. Fat hens will not—cannot lay.

Encourage Exercise by feeding sparingly, especially in the morning. The morning feed to force laying may consist of 1 lb. Oats, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each of Corn Meal, Bran, and Middlings, 1 lb. Green Bone, 3 heap-



ing teaspoonfuls of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder. Mix thoroughly and dampen with only sufficient water or scalded milk to make crumbly. At noon and again in the evening feed—say equal parts of wheat, oats, rye and corn scattered well among the litter on the floor so they will have to scratch to get it. Hang vegetables a little above their heads so they will have to jump to get them. Cabbage, turnips, beets, small potatoes, pumpkins, etc., do nicely.

Lean Meat Scraps and green bone and grit together with ingredients that operate directly to stimulate the egg-producing organs are necessary to secure maximum egg production. Rawleigh's Poultry Powder contains a high percentage of tonics, stimulants and other medicinal ingredients and a limited quantity of grit, ground bone and meat scraps. It is an ideal egg producer. Always add it to the regular feed of laying hens at least once a day.

There is a big difference in meat scraps. All meat scraps do not assist in producing eggs. Meat scraps rich in protein are needed and that's the kind in Rawleigh's Poultry Powder. It supplies material for forming whites and yolks of eggs. It also contains ground bone rich in phosphate of lime which aids in making egg shells and building up the bony structure.

A Tonic to promote digestion, stimulate the appetite and maintain a high state of health is an important item in the hen's bill of fare. Rawleigh's Poultry Powder is a digestive tonic, and it contains mineral and vegetable drugs to maintain health, salts of lime and magnesium and ash to build up the system under the strain of heavy egg-production and supply material for making eggs. It is a nutritious preparation as well as a tonic. It makes the hen develop new egg clusters, and she must lay because she can't help it.

Charcoal.—Some persons have asked why we put charcoal in Rawleigh's Poultry Powder. If charcoal were more highly appreciated and more often used by poultry raisers, there would be less sickness and indigestion among fowls. It absorbs poisonous gases, destroys certain kinds of worms and disease germs and purifies and sweetens the entire digestive tract.

Grit.—The best grit is manufactured grit. It is sharper so that it cuts the food better and finer and the required portion of it is more readily absorbed by the fowl's system.

Using Waste Materials

On every farm and even in the garden there is always considerable vegetable matter discarded as unfit for human food, yet admirably suited for poultry through the winter. Small potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage leaves, etc., can well be taken care of and given the chickens.

Saved Her Turkeys

"My turkeys were dying from cholera. I had six shut up in a barn, which I was sure would die, for although I had tried several kinds of poultry foods, nothing seemed to do them any good. Your salesman called at my place at that time and induced me to try Rawleigh's Poultry Powder. Although some of the turkeys were so near dead that they could not eat, I caught them and put some of the Powder down their throats according to directions, and to my surprise they got better very quickly, and I saved all of them. I cannot speak too highly of your Poultry Powder. It is the best I have ever used and I would not be without it."

(Signed)

MRS. E. A. PERKINS,

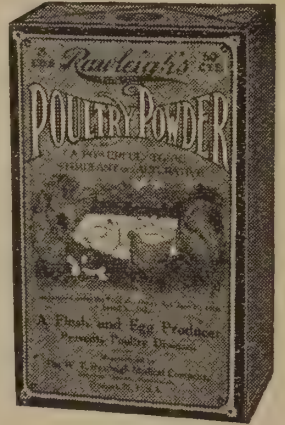
Georgetown, Ky.

Rawleigh's
- TRADE MARK -

POULTRY POWDER

WHY IT IS SUPERIOR TO OTHER PREPARATIONS

It Cures and Prevents Diseases, because it is a strong medicinal preparation. It kills disease germs, purifies the blood, and tones and strengthens, because it contains medicinal ingredients for those purposes. It is an alterative, blood purifier and tonic. It is expectorant, sedative, carminative, and digestive. Among its ingredients are bitter tonics, stimulants, oils, resins, and drugs for toning, warming, soothing and increasing the activities of the digestive organs. There are also in it anti-spasmodic and sedative ingredients for overcoming excitability and nervousness; others for increasing the flow of gastric juices and aiding digestion; still others for absorbing gases and relieving colic; and still others which, because of their germicidal, astringent purifying and soothing properties, make this Powder especially valuable in curing Chicken Cholera.



Makes Young Fowls Grow Quickly.—It strengthens them, protects them from disease and helps them to develop rapidly. The green bone, tankage, grit, middlings, etc., in this Powder furnish them protein, fats, ash, etc., for the building of a large bony frame and the production of flesh, muscle and tissue. Also the grit it contains in correct amount is sharp and of a better variety than can be picked up on the farm. It not only aids in grinding the food and preparing it for digestion, but it supplies elementary substances necessary for vigorous health and rapid growth in young chickens.

It Increases Egg Production.—It contains special ingredients which stimulate the egg-producing organs. Among these are capsicum, bitter tonics, stimulants and appetizers. Also the ground bone and tankage which it contains are rich in albumen, protein, phosphates, and fats, and these substances are necessary constituents of the whites and yolks of eggs. There are also salts of lime and magnesium for the production of egg shells.

You Do Not Need A Microscope To Discover The Difference Between Rawleigh's Poultry Powder And Others.

Take a little of it in the palm of your hand and examine it with your fingers. Smell of it. It is strong in medicines. We are positive that it contains more medicines than any similar preparation on the market. A chicken will eat almost anything, of course, but that is no reason why some manufacturers should put chaff, sawdust, venetian red, ground tree bark and other harmful, worthless materials into their preparations. Nothing of that kind is in Rawleigh's. The base of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder is the best middlings. How much better it is to use middlings than worthless and harmful materials. Did you ever see one of those poultry tonics containing venetian red? Looks just like paint, doesn't it? And to tell the exact truth that's just what it is. Venetian red is the ground color that painters use to mix with linseed oil in making red paint. How'd you like to eat paint? Don't give it to your chickens then either. Use Rawleigh's highly medicated Poultry Powder—one that you can depend upon.

**Order of The Rawleigh Man if you have his address;
If not, write the Company direct.**

Ask the Rawleigh Man about Special Combination Offers on Page 32

Combating Poultry Diseases

Cleanliness and Disinfection.—It is difficult to over-estimate the value of cleanliness and disinfection in the poultry house and yard. It is not exactly the same kind of cleanliness that should prevail in the kitchen but it should include the removal of all offal frequently, scalding and washing drinking fountains, spading of yards occasionally, providing sufficient drainage, ventilation and sunlight and frequent disinfection of the entire premises. In every coop there should be a liberal-sized dust box, and if it contains a can of Rawleigh's Louse and Insect Killer, so much the better. This is the hen's toilet and in it she is able to kill many of her insect enemies.

The Agricultural Epitomist says; "Greater regard for cleanliness is demanded in warm and damp weather than at any other time, but cleanliness ought *never* to be neglected in *any* season. Do not let the houses and yards become filthy and foul-smelling simply because there is warm weather. Nearly all poultry diseases are caused by colds, drafts, dampness, improper feeding or lack of cleanliness. Neglect or carelessness is at the bottom of it all. Remember that it is easier to guard against disease than to cure it."

Disinfection is Important, because it purifies the air, destroys contagious disease germs and kills lice, ticks, mites, etc. If at any time the chickens are found infested with lice, treat as advised under the heading "Lice, Mites, Fleas and Ticks" farther along in this book. Always keep houses and yards pure, sweet and clean by plenty of sunlight and ventilation and a liberal use of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant. Use 3 tablespoonfuls to each gallon of water as a spray. If the weather is cold and damp, disinfect with slacked lime to each half bushel of which a can of Rawleigh's Louse and Insect Killer has been added.

But Little Sickness can exist among fowls where the premises are regularly disinfected as above and where Rawleigh's Poultry Powder is fed according to directions.

In the Spring Especially, the chicken houses, feeding troughs, nests, and every part of the premises should be thoroughly overhauled, cleaned and disinfected. It is during the warm summer months particularly that lice, mites, fleas, ticks, etc., multiply amazingly. Spring cleaning prevents the hatching of millions of these pests.

Feed Rawleigh's Poultry Powder to prevent disease. We would not advise giving it all the time, except when forcing the growth of young chickens or the production of eggs by older ones. As a disease preventive give it at least once a day for a period of about two weeks, and then discontinue for a week, after which feed it again for two weeks more, etc. If there happens to be a contagious disease in the neighborhood, it is well to give this powder regularly as long as the contagion lasts.

The Best He Ever Tried

"I have used Rawleigh's Poultry Powder for quite a while and find it is the best Poultry Remedy I have ever tried. My fowls have been healthier and have laid more eggs this spring and summer than ever before. I buy this Poultry Powder by the pail and do not intend to be without it in the future."

(Signed)

J. W. SCHAMP,

Mason, O.

Apoplexy

Symptoms.—The fowls are dizzy, stagger about and fall down. The cause is the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain, and frequently produces death. The affliction is common among laying hens and growing chickens and is perhaps produced by over-feeding with rich and heating foods. It is also apt to be common among fowls whose vitality has been reduced by serious diseases, and among the offspring of such fowls.

Treatment.—Apply cold water to the head to lessen the flow of blood to the brain. If this does not produce immediate relief, the bird may be bled by cutting lengthwise into the vein under the wing, letting the blood flow freely. *Be careful* not to cut across the vein or the chicken may bleed to death. After the bird has recovered, it should be kept on light diet for some time.

Black-Head

"My turkeys were very sick and seemed to have something like roup and black-head. Their heads swelled up badly and they would go around with their heads hanging down and dragging on the ground. I tried a good many remedies but found nothing that did them any good until I used Rawleigh's Mountain Herb Liniment. I had not given them more than three doses of this medicine when they became better and were soon cured. These same turkeys I sold later at an average of \$2.60 a head and there were a dozen of them."

(Signed)

MRS. G. N. MYERS, Spicard, Mo.

Bronchitis

Symptoms.—Rapid, heavy breathing followed by loose, rattling sounds in the air passages. As the disease advances the fowl seeks fresh air, holds the mouth open and the wattles and comb assume a bluish color.

Treatment.—Place in dry, warm quarters and provide nourishing food to keep up strength. Milk and eggs, dry bread softened with milk, meat broth or boiled rice are excellent. To hasten recovery, give Rawleigh's Poultry Powder in the food twice a day. It contains expectorants, tonics and stimulants.

Canker

Symptoms.—This is often termed ulceration. Usually appears about the head, with a watery discharge from the eyes and nose. This discharge gradually thickens and becomes offensive to the smell. Sometimes the disease extends to the throat and back of the tongue, and the secretion fills the larynx and causes death.

Treatment.—Separate the diseased fowls from the well ones, remove sore patches from mouth, nose and tongue and apply a small quantity of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant with a feather. Then wash the head and eyes three times a day with a luke-warm solution of 2 teaspoonfuls of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant to each quart of water. Disinfect all the premises and utensils and especially the drinking urns and feeding troughs with three tablespoonfuls of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant to each gallon of water. Add to each quart of drinking water 6 drops of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant.

Rawleigh's Roup Remedy may also be used for Canker.

Catarrh

Symptoms.—Slight discharge from the eyes and nostrils. Often caused by draughts of air and dampness in the hen house. Colds and

catarrh are common among fowls and are dangerous and frequently followed by roup if neglected.

Treatment.—Birds should be kept in a warm dry place and fed soft, warm, nourishing food to which Rawleigh's Poultry Powder has been added. If they do not show an improvement in a few days, treat the same as for roup.

Cures and Prevents Disease

"My chickens were dying at the rate of two a day. I bought 5 packages of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder and began feeding it to them and they ALL got well. I have been using your Poultry Powder ever since that time and have had no more sickness among my chickens."

(Signed)

K. CHRISTIAN,
Red Wing, Kan.

Chicken Pox

This contagious disease is usually found among fowls kept in unsanitary quarters and is especially prevalent in the Southern States. Thoroughly disinfect the entire premises and dip the fowls in a luke-warm solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint Rawleigh's Stock Dip and Disinfectant to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water. Repeat this operation daily until cured. It is better to use the Dip solution luke-warm, because it does not chill the fowls. Keep each fowl in the solution about a minute, washing the head thoroughly meanwhile. Here, as in all other cases, thorough disinfection of the premises is necessary.

Cholera

The Cause.—This disease and most others that afflict poultry are the result of unsanitary conditions; that is, lack of disinfection. Droppings, decaying vegetable and animal matter and other filth is allowed to accumulate in the coops and yards and these, under the influence of heat, moisture, and disease germs in the air, produce diseases.

Symptoms.—Unnatural color of the comb, gills and wattles, excessive thirst, dull, tearful eyes, rough plumage, loss of appetite, weakness, staggering, and drooping. Also there is a diarrhea, generally greenish in color.

The First Thing to do is to separate the sick fowls from the well ones and thoroughly clean and disinfect all yards, pens, coops, etc., where both lots are kept. After scraping out all refuse and scrubbing feeding troughs, water pots, etc., apply daily with a spray pump or sprinkler to every part of the premises, a solution of 3 tablespoonfuls of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant to each gallon of water. As an aid to be sure that every spot about the yards and coops is properly disinfected, white-wash may be added to the above solution sufficient to give it color. Carry out and burn all the fowls that die of the disease. If disease should appear in cold, damp weather, which it rarely does, disinfect with slacked lime to each half bushel of which a can of Rawleigh's Louse and Insect Killer has been added.

Additional Treatment.—Besides disinfecting as above, thoroughly mix one tablespoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder with damp, crumbly food for each 12 fowls two or three times per day until the disease disappears. If they refuse to eat, give the Powder in the shape of a pill or make a tea from it and pour it down their throats with a spoon. Continue the Powder for some time as directed and then mix it with the regular food to prevent further disease as advised elsewhere.

Rawleigh's Poultry Powder Is the Most Powerful Medicinal Preparation on the Market

When used strictly according to directions it cures cholera almost invariably. In some instances and especially where Cholera is accompanied by Diarrhea it is well, in addition to above treatment, to add 1 tablespoonful of Rawleigh's Mountain Herb Liniment to the food for every 12 fowls. This medicine is absolutely pure and safe, has a warming, stimulating effect, regulates the bowels and induces increased circulation of the blood.

Cured All Her Chickens

"My chickens had the cholera and so I gave them some of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder and they all got well. I find this Powder also makes hens lay a good many more eggs than they did before I fed it to them. I like Rawleigh's Poultry Powder better than any other I have ever used."

(Signed) MRS. A. E. BONNER,

Buffalo, Ala.

25 Cents Saved Many Dollars

I had lost 15 hens and five turkeys out of my flock, from cholera and the rest were all sick, when I met your salesman and he gave me a 25-cent package of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder. I began using this at once according to directions with the understanding that if it did not cure my fowls, it would not cost me anything. It did cure them and I am satisfied that a little 25-cent package saved 100 hens and 7 turkeys for me."

(Signed) EARL BROWN,

Ada, Mich.

Cramp

Symptoms.—This may be muscular or rheumatic and is usually caused by exposure to cold or wet. There is weakness of the legs, stiff joints and failure to walk about and exercise naturally. Do not confound it with "Leg Weakness" described further along.

Treatment.—Provide dry, sanitary quarters and give good, wholesome food, including cooked meat, every day. Also add one or two drops of Rawleigh's Mountain Herb Liniment to the food for each chick and 5 to 10 drop for each grown fowl. This stimulates the circulation of the blood and assists in overcoming the affliction. To relieve pain and restore the muscles to healthy action, rub the legs with the Liniment once or twice a day.

Crop-Bound

Symptoms.—This form of indigestion may be known by the swelling of the crop to unnatural size. This is caused by hard, undigested food, pieces of bone, etc., becoming moist and swelling until the outlet in the stomach is closed.

Treatment.—Pour a little warm water into the throat of the fowl and gently knead the crop with the hands. If this does not bring relief, cut an inch opening near the top of the crop and remove the contents with a spoon. It may then be washed out with a little water so as to be sure that the crop is perfectly clean. Then take a needle and white silk thread, or better still, cat-gut if you have it, and sew up the opening. First stitch the crop together and afterwards the outer skin, being very careful that you do not sew the two together.

Feed lightly on cooked food for ten days and limit the supply of water somewhat. Sometimes the food is a little too coarse for the fowls and they do not get enough grit and are unable to grind and

digest it. In such cases prevention would be obtained by feeding Rawleigh's Poultry Powder according to directions. This enables the fowls to eat more, digest what they do eat and grow rapidly upon it.

Diarrhea

Symptoms.—These are apparent in the passages. Frequently diarrhea is a symptom of more serious ailments such as indigestion, cholera, intestinal worms, etc. Among the most common causes of this disease, in both old and young fowls, is exposure to dampness and cold, overfeeding, soft and sloppy or soured food, and abrupt changes from one kind of food to another. Lice also frequently weaken fowls and aid in bringing on diarrhea.

Treatment.—In all cases, especially if cholera is suspected, there is nothing better than Rawleigh's Mountain Herb Liniment. It is almost a never-failing cure. Give each grown fowl 10 to 20 drops and each chick 2 to 10 drops, according to age, in soft cornmeal, oatmeal, or middlings, which has been previously dampened until it is crumbly. Feed this three times a day. Mountain Herb Liniment has a warming, stimulating effect, regulates the bowels, and causes more rapid circulation of the blood. Keep the birds confined and at rest. Allow them to drink boiled milk for a few days, and once a day mix with crumbly food of some kind, one heaping teaspoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder for every 12 to 18 grown fowls and for every 80 to 100 chicks. This acts as a general tonic, sustains the strength, stimulates the appetite and invigorates the digestive organs.

Dysentery

Symptoms.—These are the same as those of diarrhea in very aggravated form. Sometimes the evacuations are bloody and the bird seems feverish, has constant thirst and little or no appetite.

Treatment.—Dysentery is hard to cure. See that the surroundings are thoroughly sanitary; that is, that all disease germs, lice, ticks, mites and foul odors have been destroyed by thorough disinfection. Be sure that there is plenty of light and ventilation. Start by giving each bird one or two teaspoonfuls of castor oil, and if it will eat, feed it boiled rice mixed with about $\frac{1}{3}$ powdered chalk. Give it only boiled milk to drink and to this should be added a teaspoonful of Rawleigh's Mountain Herb Liniment for each pint. As soon as the birds can eat a reasonable quantity of food, mix one tablespoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder to the food of each 12 grown fowls or 80 chicks. The iron and other tonic and medicinal substances in this powder stimulate the appetite, increase the digestion and strengthen the general constitution.

An Unexcelled Egg Producer.

"Last winter when my hens did not lay I commenced to feed Rawleigh's Poultry Powder and in a few days' time most of them started to lay and continued as long as the Powder lasted, I have just invested in a quantity of this powder so I will not get out of it again. As an egg-producer it cannot be excelled."

(Signed)

MRS. SARAH HUDSON,

Oakshade, O.

Egg-Bound

Symptoms.—The hen goes continually back and forth from the nest, makes an effort to expel the egg, seems to be in great distress,

allows the wings to droop, and gradually becomes dull and depressed and moves with difficulty.

Treatment.—Inject a little warm lard or olive oil to lubricate the parts, or if the trouble seems to be caused by constipation, give a tablespoonful of castor oil or an injection of warm water. If these measures fail, success is often obtained by immersing the vent in warm water about 30 minutes.

Egg Eating

This is a vicious, unnatural and aggravating habit. Among its causes are soft-shelled eggs, the feeding of egg shells in which a little of the moist egg has been left, lack of grit and meat in the food, and insufficient exercise and idleness.

Treatment.—To provide the hens with employment and encourage exercise, scatter dry grain amongst straw or other litter so they will have to scratch for it and hang vegetable foods up so that they will have to jump in order to get them. Feed Rawleigh's Poultry Powder with mashes of small grain according to directions. This supplies grit, ground bone, meat scraps, salts of lime, etc. Nests should be placed in dark corners and provided with plenty of hay or straw to prevent the eggs from breaking when laid. If the hen is particularly valuable, nests may be provided with an arrangement whereby the eggs will roll out of sight as soon as laid and thus keep the hen from getting at them. If the hen is not worth this trouble, better cut her head off promptly and eat her. She is apt to get the other hens into the same vicious habit.

Favus

An infectious disease of poultry that commences usually in the comb and wattles and gradually spreads down along the neck, and covers the entire body. It brings on debility, wasting, and frequently death. A moldy odor accompanies this disease.

Treatment.—In the early stages of the disease, thoroughly wash the affected parts with a solution of 1 tablespoonful of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant to one pint of water. If the disease is well advanced, dip the fowls daily in a luke warm solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water. Keep the fowls in the dip at least one minute, meanwhile rubbing the sores or patches with a flat stick or stiff brush to work the dip thoroughly into them.



Head and Neck of a Fowl Afflicted with Favus

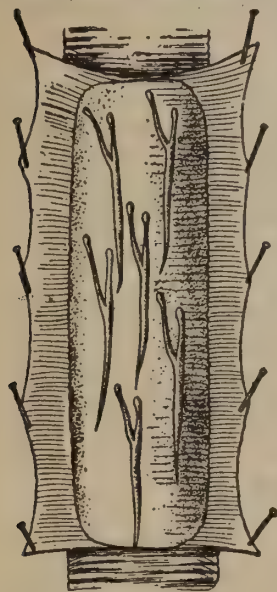
Feather Eating

This vice almost invariably appears in hens and is usually caused by abnormal appetite, idleness, close confinement, and irritation by

lice, mites, etc. Provide either free range or see that the food contains meat scraps, bone, grit, etc., and make the hens scratch and work for every bit of food they get. Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant used about the coops and yards frequently as directed will keep the hens free of lice and other external parasites. So will Rawleigh's Louse and Insect Killer.

Gapes

This disease sometimes appears amongst all classes of fowls but is more frequent in the young. It is caused by small, reddish worms about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long that adhere to the wind pipe and cause the fowl to gape for breath and cough in an effort to expel them. These worms are always found in pairs attached to each other in the shape of the letter Y. Each female worm contains almost countless number of eggs. Infection of fowls seems to be most frequently due to the eating of angle worms or fish worms, which have swallowed the gape worm eggs. These eggs hatch inside the angle worm and are liberated from its body when swallowed by the chicken.



Treatment.—It is well to separate the afflicted fowls from those that are well and move both lots to yards that have not been occupied by fowls lately. These new quarters preferably should be high, dry, and sandy.

INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT of the fowls is obtained by taking a moderately soft feather and stripping from it all except the tip. Then dip this into turpentine or kerosene and push it gently all the way down the wind pipe, twist it around two or three times and withdraw it. This will bring up some of the worms and generally loosens others which the fowl is able to cough up. Catch and destroy all worms that are removed, either by burning them or dropping them into a strong disinfectant.

General Treatment as follows is very successful. Mix into any kind of ground grain, one tablespoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder and one teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur for every 12 to 18 grown fowls, or $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur for every 15 chicks. Give this once a day until cured. If fowls are given Rawleigh's Poultry Powder regularly as directed, they will very seldom become afflicted with gape worms. It contains ingredients to destroy young worms and prevent their development. It stimulates the digestive organs, prevents stagnation and keeps the digestive tract clean and vigorous so that it carries off waste products promptly.

When gape worms have once been introduced into the chicken yards, it is difficult to get rid of them, and only the most thorough and persistent disinfection can do this. Keep the premises thoroughly disinfected with Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant at all times. Follow directions given on each container.

Indigestion

Symptoms.—Laziness and inactivity, irregular appetite and general weakness. The causes are irregular feeding, overfeeding,

lack of variety in the food, insufficient or poor quality of grit and lack of tonic substances.

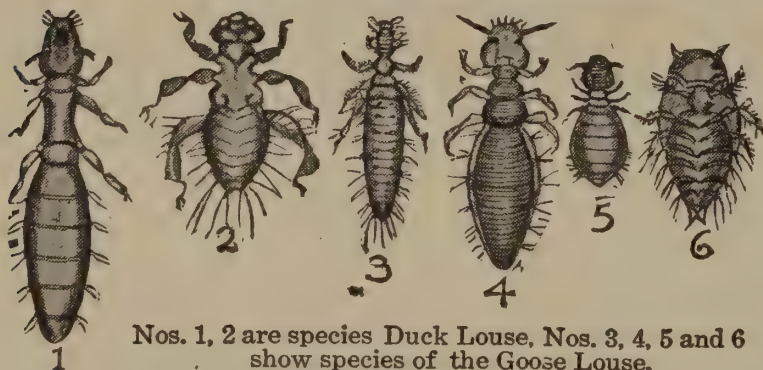
Treatment.—Feed small quantities of well cooked food, see that there is quite a variety of food, and if in the summertime especially, give very little corn. Cracked wheat, rice, oats, rye, finely-cut lean meat, and vegetables should be the main diet. To these should be added 1 teaspoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder to every 12 or 18 fowls. Mix it with the food twice a day. It contains vegetable drugs, tonics, stimulants and appetizers. They increase the appetite and power of digestion. This Powder also supplies a limited amount of the best grit and contains ground bone and meat scraps. Always keep plenty of clean, fresh water at hand.

Leg Weakness

Symptoms.—This affliction appears frequently among large, rapidly-growing birds, especially cockerels. It is due to a deficiency of bone-building substances in the food, close confinement, lack of exercise, and weakness brought on by lice and disease. The birds appear lazy, squat upon the ground, and eat only such food as they can get without rising.

Treatment.—See that the coops and yards are thoroughly disinfected with Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant and add a teaspoonful of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder to the food for each 12 to 18 fowls twice a day. Ground meat, barley, lean meat and vegetable substances should be provided so that there may be a variety.

Lice, Mites, Fleas and Ticks

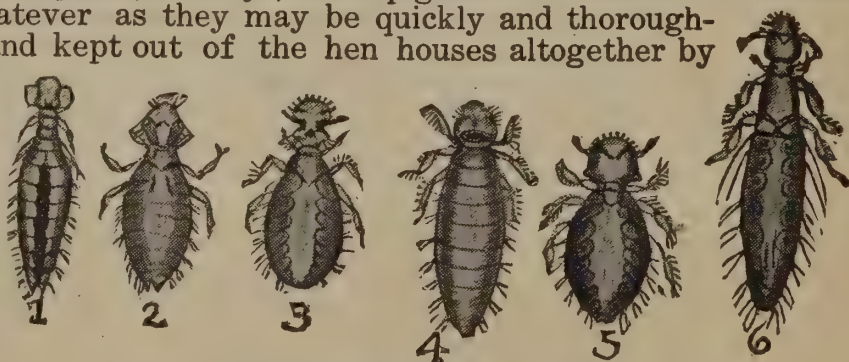


Nos. 1, 2 are species Duck Louse, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 show species of the Goose Louse.

close study of the subject have found some 50 varieties. They attack chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and pigeons. There is no excuse for them whatever as they may be quickly and thoroughly destroyed and kept out of the hen houses altogether by proper disinfection.

Treatment.

—If your fowls are badly afflicted with lice, etc., dip all except very young chickens, ducks, etc., in a solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant to 2½ gallons of water excepting in cold weather. This solution should be slightly



Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 show species of Hen Louse and No. 6 is a Turkey Louse.

This solution should be slightly

warmed so as not to chill the fowls. Ruffle the feathers so that the solution will be sure to reach every part of the skin. Immerse the head once just for an instant. Very young chicks, ducks, etc. should be thoroughly sprinkled with Rawleigh's Louse and Insect Killer. Be sure that the Killer is sifted well down to the skin. In very cold weather this same treatment should be given to the older fowls. This Killer kills insects, but is harmless to poultry and other animals. No matter what time of the year it is, the coops and yards occupied by the fowls, and all the nests, perches, feeding troughs, etc. should be thoroughly disinfected.

If the weather is not cold and damp, spray with a solution of 3 tablespoonfuls of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant to each gallon of water. If desired, a little whitewash may be added to the above so that it will show plainly wherever it has been sprayed. This decreases the likelihood of missing places here and there. The perches should also be painted with the full strength dip. Repeat this operation once each week, and in a short time you will not be able to find a louse or mite anywhere in your coops.

If the weather is cold and damp, scatter all about the floors, nests, walls, etc., slacked lime to each half bushel of which a can of Rawleigh's Louse and Insect Killer has been added.

Cured Limberneck

"Some of my chickens were very sick with what we call limberneck and they were so near dead that they would lie about and I could not get them to move. If I picked them up and laid them down, they remained just where I put them. I gave each one of them a teaspoonful of your Mountain Herb Liniment three times a day and within from three to five days they were all cured. I had tried several other remedies before without doing them any good."

(Signed) ELIZABETH MELTON,
Tennysen, Ind.

Saved His Chickens and Turkeys

"My chickens and turkeys were dying last fall with limberneck. I tried several remedies which failed to help them and then your salesman persuaded me to try Rawleigh's Poultry Powder. I took \$1.00 worth of it on trial and soon after I commenced feeding it, my fowls stopped dying, got well and started to produce a lot of eggs. I liked it so well that when the \$1.00 worth was gone I bought 15 lbs. more. This is the best Poultry Powder I have ever used."

(Signed) EDD. KUHN,
Georgetown, Ky.

Saved the Hens and Made Them Lay

"Last summer my chickens began dying off rapidly from some cause. I fed your Poultry Powder and lost no more.

When my hens did not lay as they should last winter, I gave them Rawleigh's Poultry Powder and they began to lay. This spring I have raised 110 chicks hatched with hens; I fed them your Poultry Powder and have no sick ones, in spite of the cold, wet season, and they grow fast."

(Signed) MRS. JAS. ROBINSON
Fennville, Mich.

ROUP

Save Losses and Endless Trouble by Using

RAWLEIGH'S ROUP REMEDY

And Carrying Out the Following Easy, Practical Suggestions.

Roup.—Roup usually attacks fowls following exposure to the cold and sudden changes of weather. Undoubtedly the reason for this is that the vitality of the fowls has been lowered by these things, and thus they are less able to resist infection. Roup is a very contagious and fatal disease, and spreads with great rapidity from fowl to fowl. It is more prevalent in damp, rainy, cold weather, and during the spring and fall months.

Symptoms.—The disease is manifested sometimes by sore and swollen throat and a peculiar rattling or whooping noise when the fowl breathes. Again, it assumes the form of a disagreeable discharge from the nose, and in more severe cases affects the eyes until often the fowl cannot see at all. It is very weakening, and usually results in death, unless successful measures for overcoming it are promptly used. It has a peculiarly offensive odor. The combs and wattles of the fowls turn pale, and there is severe and intense thirst. The discharge from the eyes, throat and nostrils gradually becomes yellowish, and cheesy masses collect about these organs. The birds gape frequently for breath. Small tumors sometimes appear about head, comb and face. Unless treated promptly, death usually occurs in from 3 to 10 days.



Treatment.—Separate the sick fowls from the well ones, and keep in warm, dry places that have been thoroughly disinfected by spraying with 3 tablespoonfulls of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant dissolved in each gallon of water. Use the little wooden measure found in each package of **Rawleigh's Roup Remedy**, and dissolve 1 measureful of this remedy in each gallon of clean drinking water. In severe cases, also bathe the head and eyes with the above solution as warm as can be born by the hand.

Prevention.—Although roup can be eradicated from a flock of poultry by patiently and persistently following the above directions, usually a number of fowls will die before this can be done, and even those that survive are likely to have a weakened constitution. Therefore, prevention is of the utmost importance, and is by far the most economical way way of combatting this devastating disease. The cost of prevention is a mere trifle compared with the loss and expense sure to follow the introduction of this disease among your fowls. All the fowls should be protected from the depressing influence of filth, foul air, draughts, sudden changes of temperature and anything that has a tendency to reduce their vitality. During the fall, winter and spring months and whenever the the weather is cold, damp and chilly, give the entire flock 1 of the little wooden measurefuls of **Rawleigh's Roup Remedy** in each 2 gallons of drinking water and allow them nothing else to drink for three days at a time. Then discontinue for a week or so and give again if necessary.

THREE TIMES AS MUCH FOR THE MONEY.—Other roup remedies selling at 50 cents are put up in packages containing only one third as much as Rawleigh's 50 cent package. Rawleigh's Roup Remedy is equal if not superior in medicinal strength to any of them, and yet you get only one third as much of other brands for the money. **Compare** our packages with others as to size, price and medicinal strength.

Rawleigh's Goods are always cheaper than others, because we buy all raw materials for cash, manufacture our products from them in enormous quantities, and have them brought by the Rawleigh Man direct from the factory to you. We save all the wholesaler's profit, and most of the dealer's profit (which all store-sold goods must bear) and give you the benefit.

Don't wait for Roup to overtake your chickens. Rawleigh's Roup Remedy should always be kept on hand. If you run out of it, send 50 Cents to the Rawleigh Man, who will send you a large package, postpaid.

IF YOU HAVEN'T HIS ADDRESS WRITE THE COMPANY DIRECT

Ask the Rawleigh Man about Special Combination Offers on Page 32.

The following is taken from "The Homestead."

"Do not expect a roup fowl to get well spontaneously. I doubt if any fowl that has had the roup was ever really permanently cured. The disease has a habit of running a chronic or dormant course, and then cropping out to inflict a lot of fresh victims. Fowls apparently cured of roup will hatch chickens that seem all right until the season of the year arrives when their parents had roup—then they are almost certain to contract the disease. There is where the hereditary tendency comes in. A fowl with chronic roup may have a ravenous appetite, but it does not grow in proportion to the amount of food eaten. The not-to-be-forgotten roup smell is always present in roup, and whenever you smell roup, there you can find it, if you look for it. Do not forget that. If you disinfect thoroughly after roup you may get the smell out of the houses and runs, but if the smell sticks and comes out good and strong on the first warm day after a frost or light cold snap, look your flock over for new cases and disinfect again."

Though Hard to Cure Rawleigh's Poultry Powder Did it

"My chickens were dying with roup. I fed them Rawleigh's Poultry Powder regularly and they soon got well and now they are laying fast. Your Poultry Powder is the best egg-producer on earth."

(Signed)

MR. JOSEPH G. TRACEY,

Chenao, Ill.

Cures and Prevents Disease

"My chickens were sick and dying. I tried Rawleigh's Poultry Powder, which cured them absolutely. I do not have any more sickness among my chickens since I used this Poultry Powder."

(Signed)

CHAS. E. CLARK,

Wellington, Kan.

Scabies of the Body

This disease is also caused by a form of Sarcopt, a cut of which is seen herewith. It is transmitted from one fowl to another and spreads with great rapidity. It is sometimes spoken of as "Depluming Mites." If a fowl having the disease is introduced into the flock, in a few days the whole run will be affected. It usually begins on the rump and then spreads to other parts of the body. All of the feathers, except the long ones in the wing and tail, finally fall off but the skin generally looks natural. Sometimes the health seems unimpaired, and again it is badly affected. Egg laying is always diminished and the flesh of such fowls is insipid and unfit to eat. This disease is especially prevalent in the spring and summer.



Scab Mites

Treatment.—Dip the fowls in a luke warm solution of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of Rawleigh's Stock Dip and Disinfectant to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water, working the solution well into the skin with a stick or stiff brush. Repeat the treatment every 4 or 5 days until cured. Thoroughly sprinkle the entire premises with a solution of 3 tablespoonfuls of Rawleigh's Stock Dip and Disinfectant to each gallon of water.

Scaly Legs or Scabies

This disease is caused by a Sarcoptic parasite which lives under the scales covering the legs and feet. Like all other scabies it is recognized by the irritation, itching, and crusts or scabs which it produces. If broken off, these crusts will be found to be spongy or very much like dry bread in appearance.

This disease causes lameness and makes it very difficult for the fowl to either stand or walk. It brings on general debility and in time complicated diseases that result in death. The usual complications are Favus, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis. Leg scabies is very contagious.

Treatment.—Separate the sick fowls from the well ones and thoroughly disinfect the entire premises with a solution of 3 tablespoonfuls of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant to each gallon of water. Place the fowls up to their knees in a warm solution of 3 ½ tablespoonfuls of Rawleigh's Dip and Disinfectant to 1 gallon of water and, as the crusts gradually soften under the influence of the dip, remove them with a stick or brush. If this causes severe pain do not attempt to remove all the crusts the first time, but do so in two or three different treatments.



Foot of Fowl Afflicted with Scabies

Soft Egg Shells

This is caused by lack of grit and bony matter in the chickens food, also sometimes due to constitutional weakness. See that there is plenty of fine, sharp grit and ground bone always at hand for the hens and feed Rawleigh's Poultry Powder as directed. It contains sharp grit in limited quantity, also ground bone, meat scraps, and other material necessary for the production of whites and yolks of eggs.

Worms

Symptoms.—The birds become weak, dull, isolate themselves, have rough plumage, are disposed to search for food, and sometimes have diarrhea. Dizziness and stiffness of the legs are also noticed in some instances. The worms that afflict the fowls are generally tape worms, flukes, round worms, and thornheaded worms. There are some ten or more different varieties of tape worm, the most common of which are from one inch to a foot long and from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch thick. They are jointed and each joint has sexual organs loaded with eggs and hooks by which they fasten themselves to the bowels.

Treatment.—Thoroughly mix with the food for every 12 to 18 grown fowls 1 tablespoonful of Rawleigh's Worm Destroyer every other day for a week; or with the food to each 100 to 125 chicks 1 teaspoonful of Rawleigh's Worm Destroyer every other day for a week.

MAKING POULTRY PAY

Whether poultry pays or not is a matter of attention to details. Among other things, they should receive something to keep their appetites sharp, promote the thorough digestion of their food and make them healthy, robust and vigorous. A chicken gets out of sorts just the same as any other animal does, and just as you do, yourself.



For Making Young Chickens Grow

Rapidly, it is unsurpassed. In addition to its health-giving and digestive properties it contains flesh- and bone-building ingredients not found in food ordinarily given little chickens. Its main value, however, lies in its purifying, disease-destroying ingredients. It is not a substitute for ordinary foods, but helps the chicken digest its food more thoroughly.

It Makes Hens Lay More Eggs.—In addition to tonic, stimulating, digestive and blood-purifying ingredients, which keep the hen in the best of physical condition, it contains albumen, lime salts, chopped bone, fine grit, animal matter, and other elements that go to make up the shells, whites and yolks of eggs. It stimulates the egg-producing organs. It may be used as an egg-forcing preparation or not, according to the way it is fed. When fed regularly 2 or 3 times a day, it compels hens to lay. They simply can't help it. It doesn't take many eggs at 25c to 35c per dozen to more than pay for its cost.

For Curing and Preventing Disease

among poultry use Rawleigh's Poultry Powder according to directions.

Actual tests prove that this Powder contains more medicinal ingredients than any similar preparation on the market. In it are bitter tonics, stimulants, oils, resins and drugs for toning, warming, soothing and increasing the activity of the digestive organs. It absorbs gases and destroys disease germs. It is germicidal, slightly astringent and is especially useful in combatting and overcoming chicken cholera.

ASK THE RAWLEIGH MAN FOR PRICES

**The Owner
Of These
Prize Winners
Uses
Rawleigh's
TRADE MARK
**POULTRY
POWDER****



Helps Make Prize Winners

"A year ago I purchased a pail of your Poultry Powder. I find it all that you claim for it. It meets requirements as a preventive of poultry diseases, and as an egg-producer I have found nothing equal to it.

I have been having great success with my poultry this year; have taken first and second prizes wherever I have shown them, and at some places there were 1000 birds on exhibition. I send you a photo of some of these prize winners.

Enclosed please find \$2.00 for another pail of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder."

(Signed) WM. E. PRISK, Mineral Point, Wis.

Cost Insignificant — 20 to 57 Doses for One Cent

Saves Young Chicks

"I have now used nearly 30 pounds of Rawleigh's Poultry Powder, mostly for my young chicks, and although I have used other kinds before, none of them are as good as yours. I have taken off 792 chickens and have lost only two of them.

Size of Package	Number of Doses	Number for 1c
50c	1,530	20
15-lb.	7,650	38
30-lb.	15,300	44
60-lb.	30,600	51
100-lb.	51,000	57

I give your Poultry Powder with every feed."

(Signed) LUCY WIBLE, Ogden, Ill.

Saved Her Chickens For Her

"My hens were very sick. I lost 17 of them. Their combs were of a yellowish brown, their feathers were dull and lusterless and they did not lay any eggs. I had also lost five young ducks within a week and so when your salesman came along and offered me your Poultry Powder on trial, I commenced to give it to my poultry and I lost no more of them. The hens were soon in good good condition again and began laying eggs right along. It certainly pays to use Rawleigh's Poultry Powder.

(Signed) MRS. ADOLPH DREHER, Fennville, Mich.

Splendid Egg Producer

"I have been using Rawleigh's Poultry Powder for several years and find it exactly as represented. I have just ordered another 15-pound pail. It is a splendid egg producer and is excellent for all kinds of poultry diseases. I do not hesitate to recommend it to anyone.

(Signed) MRS. J. J. HOLT,
Vandalia, Neb.

Cured Cholera

"My chickens were dying with cholera and I thought I was going to lose all of them. However, after feeding Rawleigh's Poultry Powder for two or three days, they all got well and I have had no further trouble with dying chickens. I consider Rawleigh's Poultry Powder the best I have ever used."

(Signed) MRS. JAS. LEWIS, Canton, Ill.

RAWLEIGH'S LOUSE AND Insect Killer

A Deodorizer, Disinfectant and Powerful Insecticide.—Kills Lice, Ticks, Fleas and Vermin on Poultry, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Goats, Dogs, etc. Destroys Lice, Worms, Slugs, Bugs, etc. on Plants and Vegetables.

Keep Vermin Down.—Never let them get a start upon your premises. It's the rankest folly to let **Millions of Lice, Ticks, Fleas, etc.** gorge themselves upon your animals and poultry. They sap their very life blood. They so weaken your animals and poultry that they cannot possibly be a profit to you.

Costs Money To Feed Lice.—

One small louse doesn't eat much, of course, but millions of them eat a whole lot. And they eat the very essence and extract of your food—**they eat blood.** It takes pounds of food to make one ounce of blood. And they worry their victims, too, and subtract vitality which should go into profits for you.

Lice Cause Disease,—perhaps not directly, but often indirectly. Their weakening influence itself makes your poultry and live stock incapable of resisting disease. Lice also drop off an animal or

fowl, or are shaken or rubbed off, and then they crawl upon some other. In this way they may undoubtedly carry contagious and fatal diseases from one animal or fowl to another.

Lice Are Inexcusable.—There is not the slightest defense of their existence in your coops and stables. It takes but little time to apply Rawleigh's Louse and Insect Killer liberally, and it costs **so little.** The small amount it does cost you is returned to you many times over in increased profits and better, stronger, healthier poultry and live stock. Try it once, especially about the chicken coops, and you will not be willing to do without it again.



Showing the Application of the Killer to a Hen

A Big Advantage.—Rawleigh's Louse and Insect Killer, unlike others, is extremely light and fine. When scattered all about coops, barns, sheds, etc., it floats lightly on the air and quickly finds its way into every

crack and crevice. It also more readily sifts down close to the skin, and is quick and sure in action. Does not lose strength, but if kept dry remains potent for years.

LARGE CAN, ONLY 25c. ASK THE RAWLEIGH MAN

Save Your Horses & Cattle

Colic and Bloat Kill many valuable animals every year. Even the best management does not always prevent it. Colic and bloat come like a thief in the night, and generally when you are least prepared to fight them. It is best to be prepared for such emergencies.



Rawleigh's Colic and Bloat Remedy is a specific for these diseases. It contains ingredients that soothe, overcome irritation, relieve pain and cramp colic, stimulate and support the animal, prevent collapse and harmful fermentation, aid in expelling painful and dangerous gases and relieve feverish conditions.

Don't Be Without It; you take grave chances by so doing. It costs only a dollar, and it is certainly worth that much to have your horses and cattle protected against death by colic and bloat.

Healing the Sores With Rawleigh's Healing Powder

A new, and scientific preparation having great curative powers. It is antiseptic and contains ingredients to dry running sores, heal wounds and relieve pain and itching. It hastens the cure of slow-healing sores. Heals skin eruptions. It arrests bleeding and prevents excessive granulation and warty growths.

Applied to Newly - Made Wounds, it stops bleeding, kills germs, and is a protection against flies and infection.

On Sore Shoulders and Necks, it relieves itching and hastens healing.

Its Ease of Application recommends it to all. Ordinarily, you merely sprinkle it over the sore. A tablespoonful in a pint of warm water is very valuable in washing dirty sores. It cleanses, makes antiseptic, and dries and heals wounds.



A Large Can (10-OZ.) Only 50c

Ask the Rawleigh Man about Special Combination Offers on Page 32.

A Brand New Idea

Rawleigh's
TRADE MARK

All-Medicine Mixtures

All-Medicine Stock Mixture for Horses, Cattle and Sheep

The value of any preparation that has as its object the improvement of the general health or condition of an animal is in exact ratio to the kinds and quantities of medicines used in it. Experience and reason teach us this.

Three To Five Times As Strong.—This mixture contains 100% medicines. It is **ALL** medicines. Stock foods, tonics and regulators are usually only about 20% to 30% medicines.

Smaller Feed or Dose.—A level tablespoonful is only $\frac{1}{2}$ a heaping tablespoonful. The average dose of stock foods, tonics and regulators is *1 heaping tablespoonful*, but of this All-Medicine Stock Mixture *only 1 level tablespoonful*. This is further proof of the great strength of this Mixture.

Costs Less Per Feed or Dose.—A pound of stock foods, tonics or regulators contains about 35 average doses, costing $\frac{1}{4}$ c, $\frac{1}{3}$ c or $\frac{1}{2}$ c each. In a pound of *this Mixture* there are 64 average doses costing less than $\frac{1}{5}$ c each.

More Medicines Per Dose.—As stock foods, tonics and regulators are only 20% to 30% medicines, and the average dose is 1 heaping tablespoonful, that dose contains only $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ level tablespoonful of medicines. But since this Mixture is 100% medicines, a level spoonful of it is a tablespoon *level full* of medicines.

All-Medicine Hog Mixture for Hogs Only

This mixture is made especially for hogs. The hog's habits, nature and method of feeding differ from that of horses, cattle and sheep, and he should therefore be given a preparation that differs accordingly.

Hogs Have Cholera; other animals do not have this same disease. This preparation contains, therefore, a plentiful supply of ingredients which experience has proven especially valuable in combatting hog cholera.

Three to Five Times as Strong.—This Mixture is three to five times as strong as stock foods, tonics and regulators just the same as the above Stock Mixture is, and for the same reason.

Fewer Doses Required.—Stock foods, tonics and regulators have to be given twice each day. This All-Medicine Hog Mixture is given only once each day.

More Medicines Per Dose.—Stock Foods, tonics and regulators being only $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ medicines, and the average dose being a heaping tablespoonful, an animal gets per dose only $\frac{2}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{5}$ level tablespoonful. A dose of Rawleigh's All-Medicine Hog Mixture is a tablespoon *level full* of medicines. It contains *enough* medicines to do some good.

Cheapest and Best Preparation on the Market, Ask the Rawleigh Man to Tell You Why

**We are the Originators of All-Medicine Mixtures
Watch the Other Fellows Follow**

This All-Medicine idea is the most valuable improvement in stock feeding methods within a century. Look out for a lot of inferior imitations. *A good idea is always imitated.* We are leaders and originators of Rawleigh's goods and our methods are being imitated all over the country. Unscrupulous and dishonest persons are claiming that their comparatively worthless substitutes are "just about the same as Rawleigh's" or "made by the same chemist." Compare their inferior imitations with the original and genuine. Patronize such men if you will, but don't let *anyone* make you believe that these cheap imitations are equal to the genuine. If you want the original, the best, the kind you can depend upon, get Rawleigh's. Then you will have no experimenting to do—no risks to run.

Why It Pays To Feed

Rawleigh's
TRADE MARK

MEDICATED STOCK FOOD

Cures and Prevents Disease.—Animals get out of condition just as human beings do, and they must be given medicines or become a burden of expense. Rawleigh's Medicated Stock Food contains tonics, stimulants, alteratives, gentle laxatives, blood purifiers and nerve strengtheners for overcoming disease and making the animal's system so strong and vigorous that it will resist the encroachments of disease-producing agents.

Increases Digestion of Ordinary Foods.—Animals rarely digest all their food. Horses and steers waste about $\frac{1}{4}$ of what they eat, and hogs and sheep almost as much. Sometimes animals do not eat enough to sustain themselves properly, and again they "eat their heads off" trying to get out of their food, elements which it does not contain. Their natures crave tonics, stimulants, alteratives. They need something to help digest dry hay and grain, and to maintain an appetite. Rawleigh's Medicated Stock Food contains appetizers and digestives. It enables animals to get out of their food practically all the nourishment there is in it.

Saves Food.—By causing an animal to digest practically all of its food, this medicated preparation enables it to make the same growth on less food or greater growth on the same food. It's a saving, whichever way you figure.

Larger and Quicker Growth.—The modern forced-growth feeding method is rendered more practicable by Rawleigh's Medicated Stock Food, because it enables animals to derive more nourishment from the food they consume, and consequently they *must* grow faster and larger and become finished for the market sooner. This makes larger and quicker profits.

More Milk From Cows.—Necessarily the cow must produce her milk from the food she consumes. In that food there is a varying quantity of milk-forming elements. Logically, the more thoroughly she digests those elements, the greater quantity of milk she must produce from them, and since Rawleigh's Medicated Stock Food causes the cow to digest those elements more thoroughly than she would if it were not given to her, it makes her give more milk as a direct result.

More Work From Horses.—What does your horse give you in return for the food you give him? *Power* to do work. He is a power-producing machine. He consumes food as the engine consumes coal or oil, and he exerts in doing your work, power produced from that food. When Rawleigh's Medicated Stock Food causes your horse to digest more of the food he eats, it enables him to produce more power from that food and consequently he is capable of doing more work for you.

It is Over 40% Medication

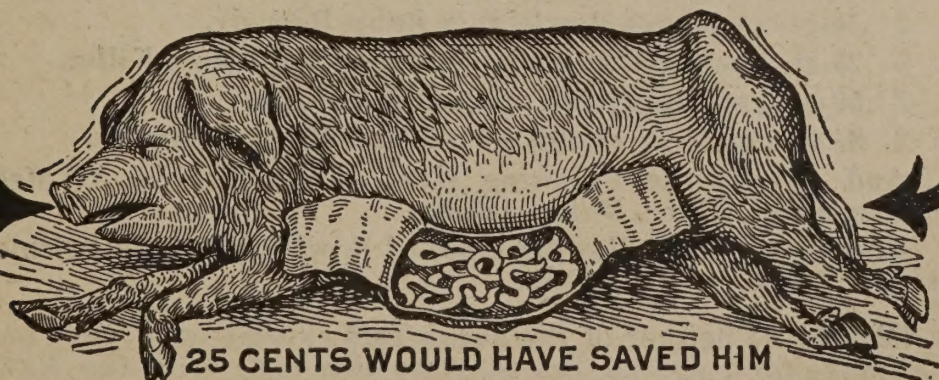
Profits Eaten Up BY WORMS

Worms do not necessarily need to kill your animals to cause you loss, though they often do, and it is not only hogs that are afflicted with worms, but all sorts of animals. Horses, cattle, sheep, goats and poultry are just as susceptible to worms as hogs are. Worms infect every part of the animal's body. They do not live in the stomach and the intestines only, but in the kidneys, liver, lungs, arteries, veins, muscles, brains and even the heart. Their usual mode of entrance to the system, however, is with food and drink and, thus gaining access to the stomach and intestines either in the shape of worms or minute eggs, they later find their way to all parts of the body. Worms destroy your animals when you least suspect it, and in more ways than one. Not only do they irritate the animals directly, and deprive them of nourishment, but they cause, both directly and indirectly, various kinds of diseases.

Rawleigh's
TRADE MARK

WORM DESTROYER KILLS WORMS

It kills them in the stomach and intestines where they ought to be killed, and if given as directed, will keep your animals practically free of worms. You can't use medicine to kill worms in the kidneys, liver, lungs, heart and brain, very well; but if you kill the worms in the stomach and intestines of your animals, very few, if any, will find their way to the vital organs. There are many kinds of worms and no one drug will kill them all. Therefore, Rawleigh's Worm Destroyer is a compound of various medicinal ingredients known to kill all kinds of worms in the stomach and intestines, and cause their removal along with the poisonous accretions. Wormy animals are costly to maintain. They are a poor investment. Use Rawleigh's Worm Destroyer and avoid unnecessary losses.



25 CENTS WOULD HAVE SAVED HIM
THOUSANDS OF HOGS DIE THUS

Ask The Rawleigh Man for Prices on Worm Destroyer

Special Combination Offer No. 1.

IT IS ALWAYS ADVANTAGEOUS TO BUY PRODUCTS OF ANY KIND IN LARGE QUANTITIES

The Rawleigh Man can afford to give you better prices when you buy several kinds of goods at one time than when you buy only one or two articles. If you have only a small number of poultry and live stock, the material listed in the following special combination offer will probably be enough for your needs until the Rawleigh Man calls. Ask him to make you a special price on the following:

- 1 3-lb. package Rawleigh's Poultry Powder.
 - 1 50-ct. package Rawleigh's Roup Remedy.
 - 1 25-ct. package Rawleigh's Lice and Insect Killer.
 - 1 50-ct. can Rawleigh's Healing Powder.
 - 1 \$1.00 bottle Rawleigh's Colic and Bloat Remedy.
 - 1 1-gallon can Rawleigh's Stock Dip and Disinfectant.
 - 1 2½-lb. 50-ct. package Rawleigh's All-Medicine Stock Mixture for Horses, Cattle and Sheep.
 - 1 3-lb. 50-ct. package Rawleigh's All-Medicine Hog Mixture for Hogs only.
-

Special Combination Offer No. 2.

BUY ENOUGH TO DO SOME GOOD

If you have considerable poultry and live stock you will need more goods than listed above. If you order the liberal assortment outlined below, the Rawleigh Man can make you still closer prices. Write him for his price on this assortment and save yourself money.

- 1 15-lb pail Rawleigh's Poultry Powder.
- 2 50-ct. packages Rawleigh's Roup Remedy.
- 5 25-ct. packages Rawleigh's Louse and Insect Killer.
- 2 50-ct. cans Rawleigh's Healing Powder.
- 3 \$1.00 bottle Rawleigh's Colic and Bloat Remedies.

And any of the following sizes of Rawleigh's All-Medicine Stock Mixture: 25-lb., 50-lb., 100-lb.

And any of the following sizes of Rawleigh's All-Medicine Hog Mixture: 25-lb., 40-lb., 100-lb.

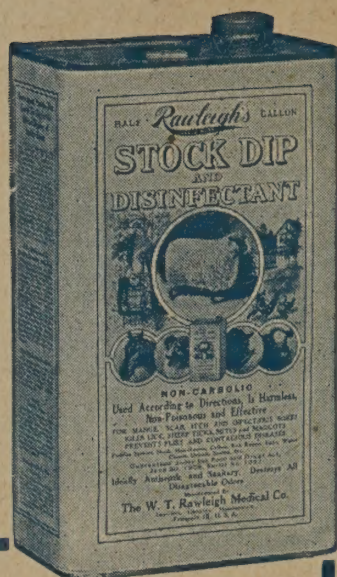
NOTICE.—If neither of the above lists exactly meet your requirements, make up a special list of your own and write the Rawleigh Man for a special price on the entire lot. If we have no salesman in your county or if we do have one and you don't know his address, write the Company direct, stating just what you want.

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Rawleigh's
TRADE MARK

Stock Dip and Disinfectant



A High-Grade Economical Preparation for Mange, Scab, Lice, Infectious Sores, Itch-Mites and Maggots. Overcomes foul odors and destroys contagious disease germs. Purifies stables, sheds, pens, hen-houses, cellars, sick-rooms, sinks, water-closets, urinals, etc. It is ideally antiseptic and sanitary; it is permitted by the government for the official dipping of scabby sheep; it is perfectly harmless if used according to directions; it is easy to apply. It saves its cost a hundred times over.

USED UPON HOGS, it is a Remedy for Mange, Eczema, Lice, etc., and a powerful factor in the prevention of Hog Cholera and Swine Plague.

USED UPON SHEEP, it is a Remedy for Scab, Lice, Ticks, Foot Rot, Maggots, and other like affections. It is also useful in lessening the prevalence of Grub in the Head.

USED UPON CATTLE, it is a Remedy for Mange or Spanish Itch and a Destroyer of Lice, Wood Ticks, Ring Worm, Screw Worms, Warbles, Heal Flies, Contagious Abortion, etc.

USED UPON THE HORSE, it is a Remedy for Mange, Lice, Ring Worm, Galls, Grease Heel, Scratches, Thrush and Proud Flesh.

USED UPON FOWLS, and in Coops, pens, yards, etc., it is a Remedy for Lice, Mites, Fleas, Canker, Leukemia, Chicken Pox, Favus, Scaly Leg or Scabies, Scab of the Body, and a most reliable Preventive of Cholera.

USED UPON ANY KIND OF ANIMAL, it is a destroyer of Parasites, and a Healer of Skin Diseases, Galls, Wounds, Insect Bites, and Sores of various kinds.

USED UPON TREES, BUSHES, PLANTS, Etc., it Destroys Insects, Lice, Scale, Rust, etc.

USED ABOUT THE HOUSE, and elsewhere, it is a Thorough Disinfectant and Destroyer of disagreeable odors and insects.

FOR PERSONAL USE.—It is a Splendid antiseptic wash for burns, cuts, ivy poisoning, bee stings, insect bites and other wounds.

IT IS NON-CARBOLIC, and if used according to directions is non-poisonous and harmless.

One Gallon Makes 65 to 100 Gallons.

Should be Used Constantly On Every Farm and In Every Home.

Salesman Stamp Name and Address Here.

Geo. Clampet
The Rawleigh Man
Tamara, Ill.